

OFFICERS OF NATIONAL GUARD PRESENT THEIR RESIGNATIONS IN PROTEST

Trouble is brewing in the National Guard of Hawaii. It has been brewed, in fact, and the cork is apt to fly out of the bottle this morning, when the officers of the regiment meet in conference with the Acting Governor and the Adjutant General. The officers themselves are very reticent in talking of the affair at all and Colonel Sam Johnson, who was asked for a statement in the matter, refused to say anything beyond the fact that whatever disagreement had come up had been referred to the Acting Governor and was in a fair way to a speedy settlement.

As a matter of fact, however, there is serious friction between Adjutant General Jones and the various officers of the local regiment, trouble so serious that it is the intention of the majority of the officers to resign their commissions, and a number of resignations are said to have been already sent in.

The trouble has arisen over the order recently issued by the Adjutant General to the effect that henceforth all officers are to be appointed, not elected, and that the revocation of existing commissions will lie with him, acting for the Governor. The officers are bitterly opposed to this, resenting it as a usurpation of power, and, according to good authority, will resign rather than submit.

At the meeting this morning the whole affair will be threshed and as a result there will be a full regiment tonight or one leaderless and without an officer, commissioned or non-commissioned, above the rank of a corporal.

From what little can be learned of the affair, the trouble is of some months' standing, although the order concerning the power of appointment of officers, the straw that broke the camel's back, was only issued lately. There is a whole lot back of it all, little hints of disaffection concerning orders issued from the office of the Adjutant General having been in circulation for the past couple of months.

The fact of discord is unfortunate, as the parade held two weeks ago shows the regiment recruited up to full strength and in excellent shape, while the interest the men have been showing in their drill and rifle practice is evidence of a wholesome interest.

NEW BUSINESS BLOCK IN CITY'S MIDST

At the result of a deal which has been completed in the last two or three days, R. C. A. Peterson, of this city, has obtained the lease of the vacant lot Ewa of the Gunst-Eakin cigar store on King street, and, within a few months, the erection of a substantial building of from two to three stories will be commenced. The lot is at present known as the "Owl Cigar Sign" lot, on account of the disfigurement in the midst of the city, by a large and hideous sign, of the kind against which there has been so much complaint.

The land in question is the property of the Campbell Estate, and the lease obtained will run twenty-one years, at a total rental of \$3600. Improvements to the extent of at least \$10,000 will be made within one year, which will mean the addition of a substantial business building to the very center of the town.

When asked to what use the building to be erected would be put, R. C. A. Peterson stated that he was unable to give any answer at the present time. He said that three different propositions had offered themselves and that it was impossible to state which one would be taken up.

As a business location the Peterson block has an advantage over almost any location in the city, and it should be extremely easy to rent, if suitable quarters are provided.

W. J. Maxwell, of Honolulu, writes thus: "I suffered with a horrible pain in the small of my back (an almost invariable symptom of kidney trouble) for a number of years. I was advised to take some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and following the suggestion I went to the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, Fort street, and got some of these. Having taken them, they relieved me straight away, and are, I may say, the best and in fact the only cure for backache. I have mentioned the virtue of this wonderful remedy to several persons, among whom is a friend, who found relief, and is now a firm believer in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills." Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and druggists at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

SOLDIER WAS BLOODTHIRSTY. Private Garland, from Camp Shafter and full of bug juice, had a violent altercation with Dorra Lancaster at Aala Park last night, ending up with drawing a knife and threatening to carve Dorra into cat meat. He is cooling off now in the tank and will appear before Judge Andrade tomorrow morning on a charge of using threatening language.

SCRAP BOOK OF LOST ALGERNON SHAW GIVES NO CLUE TO HIS FATE



ALGERNON SHAW, WHO MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEARED FROM HONOLULU IN 1899, AND WHOSE SCRAPBOOK HAS JUST AS MYSTERIOUSLY REAPPEARED.

The sudden appearance of the scrap book of Algernon Shaw, who so suddenly and mysteriously disappeared August 4, 1899, together with letters received about the same time from his mother asking that another search be made for him, recalls attention both to the mystery of the disappearance and the unflattering hope of his mother.

Among other things in the scrap book which was thus suddenly thrust at the police was a pen drawing of Shaw by himself, which is reproduced with this article. Lettered on the picture is the following: "Mr. Algernon Shaw; artistic profile taken when he needed a hair-cut; sketched by himself." The likeness is readily recognizable by those who knew him, but it probably antedates his disappearance by four or five years.

The scrap book seems to be without method in its arrangement and much that it contains is devoid of anything to connect it with Shaw himself, except the general presumption that because it is in his scrap book it had either some interest for him or some relation to him.

By far the greater portion of the book seems to be made up of clippings that date with tolerable consecutive-ness from February, 1891, to the end of 1892. Then there are a few clippings from January, 1893, and the notation, apparently in his handwriting: "Came on the Springfield Graphic January 30, '93; left the Union Jan. 28 (Sat.), '93."

This clearly relates to papers in Springfield, Mass. The remainder of the clippings seem to date from 1895. There is another notation thus: "Got on the N. Y. World February 11th '95." The last of the clippings seem to date from October and November, 1895, though there are two or three clippings not pasted in place which bear dates as late as 1897; and there is one clipping from the Advertiser of July 3, 1902, which was three years after he disappeared, a clipping which relates to his disappearance, and seems to show that whoever had the scrap book in possession knew its relation and felt some interest in the matter.

At first blush the suggestion would be that the sudden and mysterious appearance of the scrap book eight years after the disappearance of the man, might prove a clue to the explanation of the mystery. But in all probability it has no relation whatever to the disappearance except that it relates to the man who disappeared.

The facts seem to be regarding the reappearance of the scrap book made by the clerk in Gunst-Eakin's cigar store are these: While waiting on some customers Wednesday evening some one came into the store and left the book on the show-case. He did not notice who it was or even what he looked like, and was not even more than dimly conscious at the time that anything had been left. But when the customers that engaged his attention at the time had gone, he saw something wrapped up in green wrapping paper, and this loosely wrapped up in a newspaper, the edges of which did not quite meet and thereby disclosed an envelope pasted on the green wrapping paper, addressed, "Reeves; Detective Police; Care Sheriff Hauke; Personal." Thursday it was turned over to Reeves. In the envelope, which was a letter written on Moana Hotel paper as follows:

"My Dear Captain Reeves: This is a remembrance of Algernon Shaw, once an artist here engaged with some of the local papers. I note a late appeal, many having been previously made, from his mother asking for information about him. The presentation to her of this, her son's scrap book, might be beneficial to you, at any rate this supplies something tangible. Shaw's objective point, on leaving here, was La Belle Paris, via Suez and India. "A FRIEND."

"November 7, 1907."

The statement that Shaw's objective point on leaving here was Paris, via India and Suez, is probably merely put in for effect. The police have pretty good evidence of where the book came from at this time and its custody for the past eight years. So that there is really nothing, at least so far as can be seen now, of new light that this can throw on the subject.

Shaw disappeared from Honolulu, August 4, 1899. His father was formerly a newspaper worker on the New York Herald. His mother was a French woman and a writer. Shaw was for a year or so the private secretary of Sarah Bernhardt. He spoke English thoroughly, but with a slight foreign accent as though it were not his mother tongue. He was an artist on different newspapers and publications in the United States, getting to California in 1897 and working in Los Angeles a while and later in San Francisco. He does not seem to have succeeded very well in San Francisco, and after leaving the Call he was given a position in the steward's department of the Australia by Joseph Seeley, so long Chief Steward of that liner and so well known here. Seeley gave him the position at the solicitation of Joe Hanna, for many years shipping reporter on the Call. Seeley sought to secure newspaper employment for him here in Honolulu, but there seemed no opening for an artist at that time. He continued in the steward's department on the Australia for several months, finally securing a position with Austin's Hawaiian Weekly in the latter part of July, 1899.

Almost his first assignment in this employment was to be present at the opening of Haleiwa Hotel, early in August. Of this he made a number of sketches to be worked up into pictures for the weekly. He disappeared a day or two later.

Franklin Austin seems to have felt neither concern nor inconvenience at the sudden and mysterious disappearance of his artist. The pictures of the opening of the hotel were never made, but that seemed to bother him not at all. What had become of the man who so mysteriously and strangely stepped out of the life of his office and his paper seemed to bother him less. He made no search or inquiry, and it was not until Shaw had failed to write his mother for so long that she began to be alarmed and wrote to Joe Seeley, that inquiries were made and it was found that he had disappeared and when.

From that day to this little that is tangible has been learned concerning him. Two quite exhaustive searches were made and reports of them made to the father in New York. One of these was by Job Batchelor, then in the Police Department, and was particularly full and complete on the subject of his possible departure on either the transport Newport or Ohio, both of which were in this port at that time and both of which called for Manila late in the afternoon of the day Shaw disappeared, and there was some evidence to indicate that he went away on one of them, probably the Ohio. The research made at the time made it clear that he could not have gone away on any other vessel than one of these transports. About two or three years later Sidney Boyd, who had known Shaw on the Australia, told a story of Shaw's leaving on the Aorangi for Australia and of his arrival there.

MOTT-SMITH IS EXPECTED TO BE THE PEACEMAKER

(From Monday's Advertiser.)

From the present indications the trouble in the National Guard in relation to the appointment of officers in place of their election will be completely settled at a meeting which will be held tomorrow morning between representatives from a meeting held yesterday, and Acting Governor Mott-Smith. It appears that the entire trouble was caused by a misunderstanding and that explanations which have been and will be made are sufficient to bring the incident to a satisfactory conclusion.

The facts of the matter, as learned from one high in authority, are substantially as follows. There were two positions to be filled among the field officers of the National Guard, those of Inspector General and Paymaster General, to which Messrs. Ziegler and Fisher were appointed by Adjutant General Jones, with the authority of the Governor. Before this was done the matter had been talked over with the field officers who said that the gentlemen referred to were satisfactory to them, to fill the positions for which they had been proposed.

After the appointments had been made, the matter was taken up by the field officers, who stated that they believed that a formal election was to take place, and that the appointments would not be made as the result of the informal talk on the matter. They brought these views before a meeting which was held for the purpose. In this connection section eight of the General Order No. 50, which was issued on October 26, was cited. This states: "The Governor has authority to appoint and commission all officers, and to refuse a commission to any officer. He may require any and all officers to give bonds." The first sentence was the only one objected to. It was held that this was the order which had resulted in the appointment of the two officers mentioned above, and that unless some understanding was reached it would mean that in the future all officers would be appointed by the adjutant general, with the authority of the Governor.

A meeting of the officers with Acting Governor Mott-Smith was held Saturday morning, at which the officers of the regiment were given assurances that the matter would be taken up and looked into carefully. A second meeting of the officers was held at the Bungalow yesterday morning at which the matter was talked over and the opinion expressed that Acting Governor Mott-Smith would handle the question in such a way that it would be absolutely satisfactory to all concerned.

When asked for information in regard to the matter the officers as a rule were very reticent and did not care to talk. They referred the reporter to Adjutant General Jones and Colonel Sam Johnson for information, though, with one or two slight differences of opinion, all seemed to be assured that a satisfactory ending of the matter was close at hand.

From the indications it seems to be certain that there will be no change made in the manner of selection of the officers of the National Guard, and the system of election, followed by formal appointment by the Governor will be continued. There may be minor changes made in many of the rules governing the Guard in the near future, on account of the fact that they are necessary in order to conform with the conditions imposed by the so-called Dick bill, passed by Congress on January 21, 1903, which requires conformation with the regular army regulations by January 21, 1908.

The fact that there must be regulations in the National Guard which will govern each member, officer or private, is self-evident. Without these, the guard would fail to exist and they are as much needed there as in the regular army or as the common law is to the private citizen. To have these thoroughly understood by all the members of the Guard is the object of all its officers from the commander-in-chief down.

When told of the statement which had been made and asked for his opinion on the matter, Colonel Sam Johnson stated that he had little to say but, that in regard to the election of officers by the regiment, it was a matter which had been plainly set forth in the law relating to the National Guard. The officers of the companies are to be elected by the men and the field officers by the officers of the regiment. This has been done recently in the cases of Colonel Short and Dr. C. B. Cooper, and to make a radical change, which was unauthorized by law, seems hardly the right thing.

Colonel Johnson stated that the officers at their meeting were of one opinion and that besides the matter of election of officers other subjects which required settlement had been taken up. He said that from the assurances which he had obtained from Acting Governor Mott-Smith, he felt sure that there would be action taken in the matter that would result in general satisfaction to the officers. Both he and all the other officers who were seen stated that there was absolutely no personal objection to either Ziegler or Fisher, but that they felt that it was imperative that they should stand for the elective rights which are given the officers and men by law. The fact that Adjutant General Jones had recently been elected himself for a term of four years was cited by some as a late instance of this practice.

This, however, was demonstrated to be both untrue and impossible. Shaw's parents sent letters to every part of the world making inquiries regarding their son. The trouble with their letters was that they were so inaccurate in their statements that any search or inquiry based on them was sure to start off on misinformation, and thus be almost certain to prove futile. At intervals of about a year letters have been written by the parents to the authorities here, usually to the Governor, but each time the statements in them have been so inaccurate and misleading that no new light has been given and even the well ascertained facts have been often befogged. The two reports received from here, made at a time when the facts and incidents were fresh in everybody's mind, seem never to have been utilized by the parents and never to have been referred to by them in the letters sent here asking that search be made.

A comparison of the work as shown by the scrap book that has just come to light with that of his later years shows that his later work was a decided deterioration from his earlier. Those who knew him, while he was on the Australia and here, had a sort of feeling that the man was not as robust or well as he evidently had been. Job Batchelor's report made in 1899 or 1900 probably contains all the facts about his disappearance that will ever be known here.

TO CHECK MOVEMENT OF JAPANESE TO HAWAII
The Japan Gazette of October 25, says: The Japanese government state that they have taken rigorous measures to check the departure of large numbers of Japanese laborers for Hawaii and America.—Nichi Nichi.

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WHY JACK LONDON'S CHECK CAME BACK

The following is a copy of a letter received in Hilo explaining why one of Jack London's checks was not honored at the Oakland bank on which it was drawn:

Wake-Robin Lodge,
Glen Ellen, Oct. 22, 1907.
Mr. A. James, Hilo, Hawaii.
Dear Sir: I am informed by the Central Bank, Oakland, California, that when you handed in a hundred dollars check given you by Mr. Jack London, there were no funds to make good the check. This was so, but it came through no fault of Mr. London. I, acting as his attorney in fact, had transferred a large sum of my money from the Central Bank to my bank (The National Bank of the Pacific, San Francisco) for greater convenience to me in paying bills. I notified Mr. London of the transfer, sending my letter to Papete according to his direction, but as you may be aware, the break in his engines deferred his going to Tahiti, and no such word had reached him from me ere he left Hilo. The consequence was he overdraw his account with the Oakland Bank who have done what they could to make good the mistake since communicating with me on the 16th inst. I trust the blunder has caused you no serious annoyance, and that long ere this comes to hand, you will have been informed by your banker that Mr. London's credit is good in California as it is elsewhere.

Yours very truly,
NINETTA EAMES,
for Jack London.

Mr. Lloyd arrived on Maui Saturday to inspect the work on the construction of the Walluku Courthouse.